

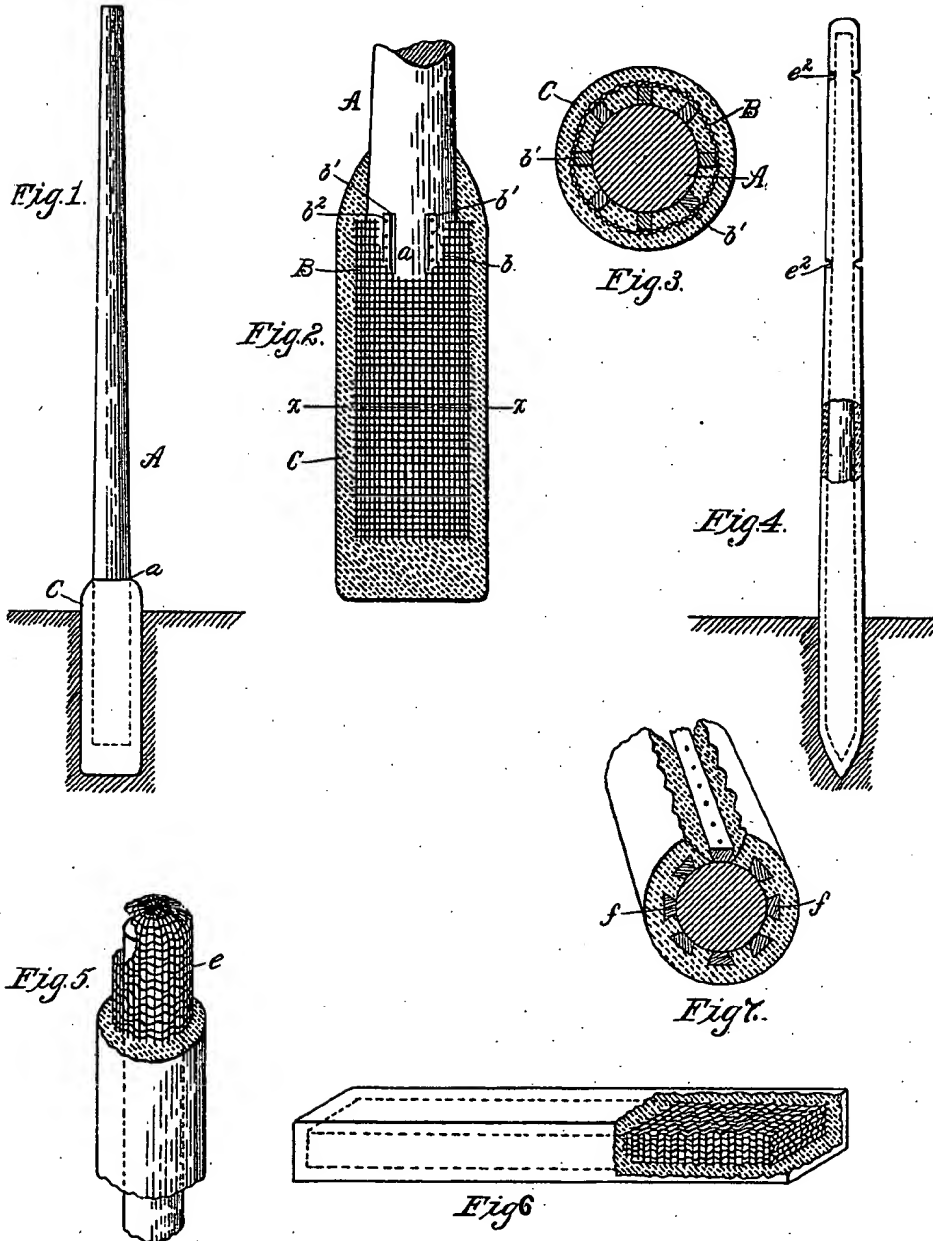
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INSULATOR FOR FIBROUS MATERIAL.

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NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## INSULATOR FOR FIBROUS MATERIAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,548, dated November 8, 1904.

Application filed February 18, 1904. Serial No. 193,908. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RAYMUND ANDLAUER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Wyandotte and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulators for Fibrous Material; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

The object of the invention is to prevent the decay of fibrous supports—such as posts, door-sills, or like perishable material—both above and below the surface of the ground, and contribute to the tensile strength of the post.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, such as will be first fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the invention applied to the end of a post beneath the surface of the ground. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the lower end portion of the post, showing the auxiliary jacket partially broken, the strips between the jacket and the post, and the artificial-stone veneer or covering. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view of a driven post incased in an artificial covering and with a corrugated wire jacket, a portion of the covering and jacket being broken away. Fig. 5 is a detail view of one end of the post as seen in Fig. 4, showing the portion of the jacket extending over the end, the cement covering being partially removed. Fig. 6 is view in perspective showing the invention applied to a square post, a portion of the covering and jacket being broken away. Fig. 7 is a view in perspective showing a modification of the means for retaining the artificial stone upon the post.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a post or pole which, as shown, is circular in cross-section.

B represents the jacket, which extends

around the lower end *a* of the post and concentric with the longitudinal surface and the inner side of the jacket. The jacket B consists of a woven wire, the meshes being coarse to afford passing of the covering when applied in a soft or plastic condition. The jacket extends from a position at its lower end opposite the lower extremity of the post upwardly the requisite distance to extend above the surface of the ground. Between the inner side of the jacket and the surface of the post are the series of vertical strips *b'*, arranged at short distances apart in the direction of the circumference of the post and corresponding to the height of the jacket and secured to the post by nails or screws *b''*.

C represents the artificial-stone covering, consisting of cement, which is applied when in a soft condition and forced through the meshes of the jacket B into the space *b* and filling said space, the cement being applied in a large quantity on the outer surface of the jacket and also to the extreme lower end of the post and forming a solid base *c*, and at the upper end of the jacket the cement is extended considerably above it and to the surface of the post in an inwardly and upwardly inclined direction, thus forming a diverting-surface to water, which may be conducted downwardly on the post. Thus it will be seen that the jacket B, which is secured to the strips *b* in any suitable manner, is embodied in the cement, and the post is insulated from moisture and the decaying influences of the earth, and particularly at the surface of the ground, where repeated action of heat and moisture and frost is destructive to the post.

In Fig. 4 I have shown the jacket extended upwardly the full height of the post, so as to inclose the post. In this construction the strips *b'* may be dispensed with and the woven-wire material forming the jacket corrugated or bent inwardly at intervals, the corrugated meshes *c* contacting with the surface of the post. The upper and lower ends of the woven-wire jacket are bent downwardly and inwardly above and below the respective ends of the post, as seen in Fig. 5, the cement in a plastic state passing through the meshes and

to the surface of the post. The cement covering is also applied to the outer surface of the jacket in suitable thickness to conform to the contour of the post, the perforations forming clench-keys for the cement. In this manner the post is given the utility of a stone post and may be employed advantageously to support barbed-wire fences, grooves  $e^2$  being made in the outer surface of the cement to support the wire, which may be wrapped around or otherwise connected with the post, with the jacket forming an envelop and embedded in the artificial stone, the corrugated woven wire being employed as in Figs. 4 and 5. The square post G, as shown in Fig. 6, may be employed instead of the round post, as in Fig. 4, with advantage for various other uses, the cement covering adapting its use underground. The square post G is provided with a perforate jacket embedded in the cement covering, which is the same as the jacket in Fig. 5, the corrugated-wire mesh being rectangular in Fig. 6.

Various cements may be employed, such as known as "bituminous," with great efficiency and durability.

I have shown in Fig. 7 an alternate form of the strips to that shown at  $b'$  in Fig. 1, the construction of which may be in grooving the post or making dovetail-shaped strips  $f$ , which form a clench-key for the cement, and connecting the strips with the post. In either manner the cement may be applied to the grooves in lieu of the jacket B and an artificial-stone covering securely held to the sur-

face of the post. The jacket B not only gives strength to the cement covering, but affords resistance to sharp blows or heavy weights and may be varied in construction and of suitable perforated sheet material. The jacket may be used in sectional parts for exposed surfaces of fibrous material.

Such other modifications may be employed as are in the scope of the invention.

Having fully described my invention, what I now claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An insulator for posts, &c., comprising a cement covering, a perforate jacket embedded therein, and suitable supporting devices therefor, embedded in the cement between the jacket and the post.

2. In insulated structures, the combination with the fibrous member to be insulated, of strips upon the surface, a perforated jacket extending around the strips, and a cement covering keyed to the jacket and also the said strips.

3. In insulated structures, the combination with the fibrous member to be insulated, of strips upon the surface, a perforate jacket having portions extending over the ends of the fibrous member and spaces between the jacket and said member; said jacket being secured to said member and a covering of cement keyed to the jacket and also said strips.

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